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AS ECONOMY GROWS

19. *Leucosia* (Leucosia) *leucostoma* (Fabricius) (Fig. 19)

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# THE COUNTRYMAN



To the Industrious

HUSBAND-MAN, FREE-HOLDER

OR FARMER.

Honest Countryman,

**O**ne sight of this ensuing  
Plain discourse of Clo-  
ver, will convince thee  
I intend not to interrupt  
thy honest Labours with a  
few empty words to no purpose. Had I  
the art to garnish my discourse with Rhe-  
torical flourishes of wit, I should hold it  
as unsuitable to the temper of my honest  
plain Countryman, as it is to my present  
design, which is to give you my best ad-  
monition how you may make the best of your  
Land. To persuade men by arguments  
to improve their Estates is no suppose

## To the Reader.

them fools or mad-men: those that are in their wits, (that is, are wise) need not arguments; those that are otherwise, must be otherwise dealt with. I suppose you are all so far convinced that the right management of your Husbandry is your concernment, that my directions will be acceptable, if I shew you how it may be done. And though in this little book I confine myself to one sort of Husbandry (which is as useful and profitable as any other) yet here it will not be unseasonable if I caution you to beware of these four great obstructions to good Husbandry in the general; especially since they are injurious to this Husbandry amongst the rest.

¶. The first is Ignorance, either of the nature of our Land, or what improvement it is capable of; the fittest Seed for it, and season of Plowing, Sowing, laying down, and breaking up Land; drawing Meadows and waterish Ground, destroying Weeds and Vermine, raising Manure, planting Woods, with many other such parts

## To the Reader.

parts of Husbandry; wherein it's true every Husband hath some knowledge, but many have little more then their Fathers left them: and how wilfully ignorant are many men of that advantagious art of improving land by floating it with water? though this improvement is so great, and many mens lands lie most visibly convenient for it, yet the owners of them (though many of them are men ingenious in other matters) do not discern it.

I write not this to upbraid any; for I believe we have as good husbandry in England, as is in most parts; and our knowledge therein is much improved of late: but I know there would be much more advantage to our selves, and to the Publick, by our estates and good husbandry, if we did better observe those advantages that lie before us, and better inform our selves how to make the best use of them. I wonder that any man that knoweth what true Husbandry meaneth, should think that Sons to be fit for Hus-

## To the Reader.

bandry, whom he takēth to be scarce capa-  
ble of any other imployment: Husbandry  
is not so easie a matter as some men ima-  
gine. The unjust ensures that mens  
ignorance hath brought upon the improve-  
ment of Lands by Clover, I will not men-  
tion, because I finde of late men haue bet-  
ter hit the way of managing it to its  
credit.)

2. The second obſtruction to good Hus-  
bandry and improvement of Lands, is a  
too ſtrict abſtaining from Customs. I haue  
many times wonder'd at the wilfulness of  
the Irish and Welch-men, who haue many  
old Customs in their plowing, ſowing,  
drawing with Hithes, &c. &c. It can scarce  
be believed that men ſhould be guilty of  
ſuch folly, as you may ſee amongst them.  
Neither can you imagine how difficult  
it is, to bring them off these old doxages:  
and though our English husbandmen are  
wiser, better husbands, and haue cast off  
many of these old Customs; yet we are in  
many things as culpable as they, in re-  
taining

## To the Reader.

taining those usages and methods in Husbandry which never any man pretended any good reason for, but were introduced when men were most ignorant, as a mere shift for that time anely; and were handed from one to another, till they had got the venerable name of Antiquity; especially with those men who (as King Henry the eighth saith) will not leave an old Mumpimus for a new Sumpimus. Our Fathers worshiped in this mountain, and our Husbandry was thus managed before we were born, are arguments against which there is no disputing.

I am not willing to uncover our Fathers nakedness, else I could give you too many instances, wherein we have little reason to imitate them. How careful were they (in the life before mentioned) with all possible speed, by private gutters and ditches, and other means, to convey away dulets, landfloods, or other helps for floating their Lands, as though they

## To the Reader.

could not be too soon rid of them ; when-  
s they might have made an unspeakable  
advantage by them, in floating their lands !  
and how hard is it, and hath it been, to  
dissuade men from following their exam-  
ple, or to step one foot out of the com-  
mon road ! Why shold we trouble our  
selves (say they) to Float, or Clover our  
Land ? our Fathers lived well without  
these new inventions, and so may we.  
Thus some men keep the old road,  
till the whole Country is convinced  
there is a neerer and better way ; and  
then it's ten to one they as much abhor the  
old as they did the new. But my ad-  
vice to thee (Country-man) is, in thy  
Husbandry, quarrel with nothing meer-  
ly because it is new ; esteem nothing  
meerly because it is old : let thy Reason  
judge ; and when there is like reason  
for both, prefer the old ; but let not  
an old Custome prevail against the Truth  
and Reason.

3. The third Obſtruction to good  
Hus-

## To the Reader.

Husbandry and improvement of Land, is a timerous unseasonable withholding our stock, when it may be laid out to great advantage: this we call penny-wise, and pound-foolish, or loosing a good Sheep for a half-pennyworth of Tar. And this is either in our common Husbandry, when we will not be at a little cost, though we are almost sure of a great advantage; and to save a little money, loose much more. It is but a lazie contentment, to be content with what the Land will yeild us, without our cost and pains. 2. Some men are afraid of adventures (as they call it) though the case is never so plain, until others have broke the Ice for them; and so either loose that opportunity they might have improved, or are discouraged by some petty miscarriages or inconveniences which seem only to attend their undertaking.

He that is afraid of venturing 12 lbs of Clover-seed upon an Acre of Grounds,  
(that

## To the Reader.

(that is fit for it) the price of seed being so low, and the advantage so great and certain, let him lay down his Land without it, and at the three years end compare his own with his Neighbours profit who made that adventure.

4. The fourth Obstruction to good Husbandry and improvement of Land, is mens undertaking more then they can well manage: how often do men that could not live upon a great Farm, thrive upon a less! the reason of this may be, either through the incapacity of the Husbandman, or want of stock. As he shall never improve his Lands to the best, nor be exemplary in good Husbandry, that wants a stock to bear him out in his undertakings; so he that hath a great Farm, and a flock suitable to it, but wants skill and discretion to manage it, I advise him to make the first improvement upon his Understanding: but if that cannot be, let him get an honest and skilful Husbandman to do that which himself can-

## To the Reader.

not do; or let him set his great Farm, and take a less; and he may be sure of this, at least, his money will hold out the longer.

I could give you many instances, and shew you more particularly in each of these four Observations, how they hinder all improvements in the general, especially the improvements of Clover; but it would be too large for my Epistle.

Countryman, thou hast here the best directions (I think) the Country can afford thee; though it may be thou mayest meet with some judicious person that can better instruct thee: if thou doest, take his advice, and much good may it do thee. But lest the extraordinary profit of Clover should make thee too serious in the pursuit of it, I present thee for thy recreation with a few Verses an honest Countryman of ours gave me, who it's like had tasted somewhat of the profit of it.

## To the Reader.

I have here endeavoured (by discov-  
ering) to remove those four Obstructions  
to good Husbandry and improvements:  
the last mentioned is, want of money;  
which, if thou observe the directions of this  
book, will (by Gods blessing upon thy la-  
bours) be speedily removed.

January 2.  
1662.

Andrew Yarranton.

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Folium

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*Folium in Trifolium*

ENCOMIASTICON.

When Poets call for aid, do they invoke  
The oyl of Barley, Hopps, or Indian smoke ?  
Must *Bacchus* fill their veins ? these drown & smo-  
ke dull their wits: give me the oyl of *Clover*: (ther,  
One drop of which contains such vertue in it,  
It makes a perfect Poet in a minute.  
I crave no aid; give me the Gooses quill  
That's fed with *Clover*, and I'll try my skill.

With what delight and pleasure have I seen  
The barren pastures cloathed all in green !  
Where neither Grass nor Corn would grow before,  
It hath of Honey-suckles planted store.  
A barren Farm (with speed) you'll fruitful call,  
If thus you quilt one quarter of the hall.  
The green Leaf is an object for your eyes ;  
The flower for your taste, where honey lies ;  
The savour on't exceeds the sweetest Roses ;  
It brings these fragrant pastures to our Noses.  
The sound of Gain, to please our hearing tendeth ;  
But feeling best its object apprehendeth.  
It fills each Sense with Joy, our Purse with Mony ;  
Our Land (like Canaan) flows with milk and hony :  
It brings us store of Butter and of Cheese,  
It feeds our Sheep, our Turkeys and our Geese ;  
It feeds our Horses, Oxen, and our Kine,  
(And that with speed) our Pigs do feed like Swine.  
Fat Beef and Bacon now shall be our fare ;  
And with *Westphalia*-gammons we'll compare.  
The Milk-maid hath her wish, her Pails it fills  
Just at the Dayry door, such store it yeilds.

Out

### *Folium in Trifolium Encomiasticon.*

For three years time stands to't with six times more  
From wet and weeping land it wipes the tears,  
It makes the Wheat and Rie fall to't by th' ears.  
But Wheat-land must not now contend with Rie-  
land;

Our water'd Meadows date not vic with dry-land ;  
Nor can our richest Vales (whose deeper soyle  
Yeiles Ceres her full sacrifice with toyle)  
Vic henceforth with the Ric land in their wealth,  
More then they justly could before for health  
For though we yeeld that Wheat's the better grainy,  
That's better Land, that yeilds the greatest gain :  
And sure I am, here is a reason why  
Our Meadows are below the land that's dry.  
Of Weeders Weed-hooks now we have no need ;  
It saves our three years plowing, and our seed,  
Our Land, when Clover leaves it, yeilds such store,  
As though it had not yeild us ought before ;  
The root wherof doth so manure our Land,  
It fills our Binders arms, our Reapers hand :  
Such vertue these three leaves do leave behinde  
them, . ( them.

That yeeld such mighty Sheaves we cannot binde  
The charge of Hop-yards doth quite blast the gain,  
From other blasts if any thing remain ;  
And commonly to him, whose hopes depend  
On Hops, they prove but bitter in the end,  
But Three-leav'd grass soon yeelds a threecold  
Three Volumes may be writ in prises of it, / profit  
But to conclude ; thy purse will ne'er run over  
Till thou hast got the art of sowing Clover.

The



## THE Contents of the Book.

1. *The reason why some that have used Clover, have not found profit by it.*
2. *Clover doth not impoverish, but improve the Land.*
3. *What are the fittest Lands to sow Clover upon.*
4. *The profit that is to be raised by this Husbandry.*
5. *When, how much, and how to sow Clover-seed.*
6. *Di-*

## The Contents.

6. Directions for mowing,  
making, and using the Hay.
7. What Cattle are fittest to  
graze it with.
8. The Authors readiness to  
give any man further satisfac-  
tion, and to prove the truth of  
what he affirmeth by visible Ex-  
periments.
9. Where the Seed that is  
good and new may be had.

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The



## The great Improvement of Land by Clover.

**I**N my former Discourse of *Clover*, I gave you a short accompt of the persons that have writ on this subject, and when this husbandry was first set on foot in *England*; the repetition of which, for brevity sake I shall omit, and onely give you an ~~ac~~compt of some of their observations and experiments, as I finde them pertinent to the method I intend in this little book. And this I do, because I finde some will not take the pains, others cannot spare the time, which the reading of those books doth require: but whosoever pleaseth to read those former writings about *Clover*, and compare their experience with ours of late, will see much of the

reason, why that husbandry seemed to be wholly difused for a time. For though those Gentlemen writ very well, considering it was in the infancy of Clover in England; yet they came far short of that knowledge, which men ( less ingenious ) have of late attained to by practice and experience; so that the first directions from those men were not what now may be given.

Those improvements of Land, which are now much used, and applauded amongst us, were once as much decryed ( as ever Clover hath been ) before we well understood them. And what improvement ( even to admiration ) have some men made of their Estates, by such ways and means as seemed improbable to such men; who in a short time have followed their examples, when they have seen their successes; whereas, if by any accident miscarriage in the management of it they have seen the first authours in any measure fallen short of that profit propounded to themselves, they would presently have cried out against the whole, and abhorred the thoughts of any further tryal, in stead of inquiring wherein the miscarriage lay, and endeavouring to prevent it in the next essay: such is the

unreasonable impatience of some men, not considering that knowledge in all arts, especially in Husbandry, is attained by industry, observation, often practice, and patience. Though we now know much more of the nature of *Clover*, then we did a few years since, and the whole Country is very much convinced of the extraordinary profit, and usefulness of it; yet a few years practice more, will give us much more light into it.

I remember about two years ago, it was objected by some (of which I hear nothing now in these parts) that some, that did sow this Seed, have left off the sowing of it, not finding that profit in it, which is talked of. It is true; and it is as true, that many men after they have some time used and employed themselves in trades that are very advantagious, and by which others have got great Estates, yet finding no profit to be got by them (as they conceive) have disfused the said Trades, and betaken themselves to other imployments; when indeed the fault was not in the Trade, but in the person or management of it.

About 13 years since, Sir Richard Weston by observation, and discourse with Mer-

chants, and others in his travels in *Flanders* and *Brabant*, and other parts, found that there was very great profit raised out of poor and barren Lands, by sowing it with Clover: whereupon he set on foot that Husbandry here in his own Country, and in a little time it so spread it self, that there was some of it (more or less) sowed in most Counties in *England*: and as it began, so it continued in some repute for a time, but shortly after some began to be discouraged, and at last it was in a great measure laid aside: & indeed it was almost impossible it should be otherwise, for it was then under these (amongst other) disadvantages.

1. First, it was then a new, and foreign sort of Husbandry, and therefore suspected; and suspicion ever aggravates every little inconvenience to the damage, and taketh no notice of what is for the credit of that which is suspected.

2. The Seed was dear, worth two shillings the pound, so that then it was chargeable trying experiments to finde out the nature of it: and if any man failed, he was exasperated by his loss to speak the worst of it.

3. In all trials there must be many miscarri-

miscarriages, all men (almost) here in England being ignorant how to manage it: and hence it is: First, instead of 12 li. they sow but 5 or 6 li. upon an Acre, so that it was a wonder if any came up, that the natural Grass and Weeds did not choak it all.

Secondly, some sowed upon extream wet, and gawled Land, which retaineth the wet; and others upon extream binding clay Land, which will not bear it, and wherein it could never get any good rooting.

Thirdly, some buried it all in the sowing and harrowing; and some, left they should bury it, did not sufficiently cover it; and of this the Birds had more then their share.

Fourthly, some sowed it upon such Land as had not strength enough to bear any thing; for men had a conceit, that it would grow upon any Land, though never so poor; and in this also many times it must fail them: for though it would bring advantage upon such Land, as would scarce yeeld our rent in grass, or pay our charge and rent in tillage; yet we must not expect that profit upon poor Land, which may be

raised upon better, until it's brought into a better capacity by good Husbandry: and there is some Land, which will bear nothing in the condition it is in.

Fifthly, some destroyed it immediately after it came up out of the ground, while it was tender, by the grazing and treading of Cattle. I might mention many more, as mixing the Seed with Sand, sowing upon Land wherein the natural Grass was not sufficiently destroyed by tillage, or upon Land that was not well prepared before, I mean, not mellow and made fine, for it delights much in a soft bed.

Sixthly, and some, through ignorance of the danger, put their Oxen and Kine hastily into it, whereby they have sustained loss. Many such disparagements through our ignorance and unskilfulness hath it met with to it's detriment.

Seventhly, especially, the Seed was very bad; where one pound was good (I think I may say) three was either old, mixt, corrupted at Sea, or afterwards at Land by bad keeping it; and many men, to save something in the price, bought such Seed as was worth nothing. I am apt to think, that one of the greatest discredits this Husbandry

bandry hath met with, hath been from the Seed: it were too long to tell you, what envious base arts were used in *Flanders* and other parts (as Kiln-drying, &c.) to prevent our having good Seed, lest we should get the perfect art of *Clover*, as well as they: so that much of the Seed being bad, never came up; and being dear, the loss was great, and the disappointment no less; and in this case, the Country had no remedy, not knowing good Seed from bad, but must take such they could get, or none; which made many (after a few trials) disuse it, rather then run the hazard of such chargeable adventures. Now to prevent these or any other obstructions for the future, the following directions are intended; and Seed, that is certainly good and new, will be sold at the places hereafter mentioned.

But in regard it hath been objected, that *Clover* doth impoverish the Land (though experience hath fully answered this objection with us) I crave your patience, while I give answer to it; for the sake of such, who have not had *Clover* amongst them long enough, to make a sufficient trial of it, so as to know the truth whether it do or not.

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*Clover doth not impoverish, but improve  
the Land it groweth on.*

**I**T is objected, *Clover doth impoverish  
the Land.*

1. And first, suppose it do, it is beyond all doubt it doth, while it groweth, yeeld such advantage, as doth much more then recompence the damage.

2. Corn doth impoverish the Land, yet this shall not discourage me from sowing it.

3. If *Clover* do abate somewhat of the heart of the Land, yet it utterly destroyeth all Weeds, Fern and Broom, which I think is no small disadvantage, and brings the ground into a fresh capacity of tillage; which cannot be done by laying down your Land without *Clover*, except it lie longer then it need to do; and for the first and second year it yeelds you very little, and many grounds, if they be not layn down in good heart, yeeld almost nothing for the three first years, all which time *Clover* yeelds a very great advantage, and by that time is

is almost ready for a second breaking up, if you desire it.

4. Fourthly, but herein hath been a very great mistake, and this Husbandry hath unjustly passed under this censure: It doth not impoverish, but improve the Land; for if you graze it altogether as some do, the ground maintains so many more Cattle then what it did before, that puts the question out of doubt: if you mow it once a year, and graze the rest; so many Cattle as it will require to keep it down, will sufficiently manure your Land: if you mow twice a year, it helps you to keep so many the more Cattle in the house, whose dung if it were laid upon the same Land would add more heart and vertue to it, then your two crops of *Clover* took from it. In my former Book I mentioned some other reasons, and I am now more fully convinced, that the leaves, which will unavoidably fall from it, do very much enrich the Land; you may many times see the ground black over with them; and it is very observable, how the ground in the absence of these leaves is covered over with some lower branches of the *Clover*, which spread themselves, and rot upon the ground, whilst

the

the top or upper branches flourish; and the *Clover* is much enriched by this con-  
naturall food, viz. a corruption of a super-  
fluous part of the plant: for I perceive  
the Land doth receive wonderful advan-  
tage by these leaves and branches; and as  
the leaves and branches, so the root doth  
very much contribute towards the enrich-  
ing of the Land; and the truth is, since our  
Country by experience hath been convin-  
ced, that the Land by *Clover* is much bet-  
tered, they have for the most part ascribed  
it to the long and large root which this  
plant leaves in the Land. But it is Experi-  
ence, that must resolve us in this case, (and  
indeed so it hath) though there is reason e-  
nough against this objection; he that hath  
sowed *Clover*, and had the profit of it three  
or four years, and then hath sowed Corn, till  
he come to lay down his Land with *Clover*  
again, is most like to give the truest answer  
to this question. I confess, I had a great  
desire to be resolved in this point, and to  
that end, I have made all the trials I could  
for this 5 years, and have observed others  
*Clover* Husbandry, and Corn after it, and  
have put some upon the tryal of it, by  
sowing Corn just after it: and truly, though  
at

at first I was of the objectors opinion, yet by my experience and observation I am convinced of the contrary; and I cannot upon inquiry finde any one judicious person (that hath for any competent time used this Husbandry) but he is fully satisfied, that *Clover* leaves the Land better then it found it. It were too long to tell you, what many men, with whom I have discoursed, have told me, who were once discouraged by this objection, but are now upon trial fully satisfied. If you peruse any writings about *Clover*, you will finde, that in the first trials of it in *England*, those Gentlemen that then wrote, found, that it did improve the Land. Mr. *Walter Blith* tells us that *Clover* hath this property, after 3 or 4 years it doth so frame the earth, that it is much the fitter for Corn, in his *Improver improved*, pag. 104. Sir *Richard Weston* saith, *the Land being ploughed after Clover, it will yeld 3 or 4 years together rich crops of Wheat, and after that a crop of Oats; with which you may lay it down again with Clover*. These are his own words. I could give you many more answers and experiments that may fully satisfie any that yet doubt, but that I perceive there is no need with

us; and therefore I leave you to experience, which hath convinced many, that otherwise would not be satisfied.

And though I think no reasonable man can object, yet if any should imagine that it would abate our tillage of Corn, it were easie to make it out that it will much increase it: for a third part of that ground you are forced to lay down for grals to maintain your Cattle, wherewith to Till your Land, will maintain them; so that you may Till much more of your Land, then before you could. I can make it appear, six Acres of Land in *Clover* will keep as many Cattle, as thirty Acres of natural grass; and besides, your Land need not now lie out of tillage, so long as it was wont to do; but once in four or five years you may break it up, and it shall be as fit for tillage, as though it had lain 20 years with natural grass. The case indeed is so plain, that I need not trouble you with an answer to this conceit.

What

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*What are the fittest Lands to sow Clover  
upon.*

**I**N my former Book, you have an account of the fittest Lands for this Husbandry; and as they are the Lands most fit, so it is Land that may be best spared, especially at the time when it is to be Clovered, *viz.* when you are to lay it down for grafts, for the two first years it yeelds very little profit. I finde upon my observation in general, all garvelly dry Land is good for this purpose; especially, if it be limed well before, and be Land that is not very poor, nor extreamly out of heart; but if it be in good heart, and be worth nine or ten shillings the Acre, the profit of it will be the greater and more certain. It is a conceit directly against reason and experience, that the barrenest and poorest Lands are fittest for *Clover*: for though it will grow upon very poor Land that hath been limed, and will raise very great profit, yea, and poor Land without lime, with a little good Husbandry by *Clover*, will yeeld good ad-

advantage; yet we must not think the poorer the Land is, the fitter it is for *Clover*: though *Clover* is the best improvement of barren Land, yet poor and barren Land is not best for *Clover*. But as for the particular Lands that are fit for this Husbandry, I say,

1. First, it is beyond all doubt, that the best and fittest Land is that which hath been in tillage about six or eight years, that hath been well limed, and is dry and gravelly, and not apt to bear its natural grass the first and second year.

2. A second sort is a broomy and stearny dry Land, that hath been well limed, and hath been in tillage six or eight years.

3. A third sort is mixt Land, that is naturally dry, that hath been limed, and that lieth dry in the Winter.

4. A fourth sort is Rie-land, which is drie and sandy, which also hath been limed.

I take these four sorts of Land to be fittest for *Clover*; and though I mention them all as limed, yet in those parts where no lime can be had at reasonable rates, and they have any of these four sorts

sorts of Land, *Clover* will yeeld them a very great advantage: for these Lands are in their own nature very fit for *Clover*, and it groweth very well upon it, where there hath been no lime; yet, I advise you to use lime where it is to be had.

I have endeavoured to finde out the reaſon, why *Clover* doth so extreamly thrive upon limed Land, rather then upon the same Land when it hath not been limed; which experience doth fully convince us, is true, and for which many reaſons are assigned. That it is so, none deny: and why it is so, I have given you some account in my other book.

There are two other sorts of Land that bear *Clover*.

1. Land that is of a mixt nature, and that hath somewhat more of clay in it, then the third sort of Land before mentioned; whose clods are apt to fall in pieces, in a wet time, and is not ſubjeſt to clinging.

2. Secondly, Clay-land that is not ſubjeſt to retain the wet, and that lieth upon a ſlire, ſo that the rain and other water runneth ſpeedily off it; which Land is much the better, if it face to the South.

We

We may be so much the more confident of success upon these two sorts of Land, if they have been well limed, and we have a drie seeding time: and you must be sure to make this Land as fine, light and mellow, as you can; and when you have got *Clover* upon it, it will by its root and broad leaf make and keep your Land much more lighter and mellow or moustree; which will be a great advantage, when you come to sow corn again.

I have observed upon this sort of mixed and Clay-land excellent good *Clover*, and I know some that have a very great advantage upon it; yet I think the unseasonableness or extremeness of the weather hath a greater influence upon *Clover* to its detriment (in this Land) then they have in the other sorts of Land, upon my own knowledge. I say, this Land will bear it, and that with very much advantage; yet I advise the unexperienced rather to make their first trial upon one of the four sorts of Land before mentioned. I have heard of some, who falling upon this sort of Land in their essays, and either though their unskilfulness, or some other miscarriage, it hath failed them; they have then made it their

their busines to cry out against Clovering of Land in the general, or at least to perswade men that that sort of Land will not bear it.

I do believe that there are many secrets about the Nature of *Clover* yet to be discovered, and about the fittest Lands for it; and I do not doubt but in a short time we shall attain to much more knowledge about the management of Clay Lands, so as to raise good *Clover* upon them. I have heard from good Authors, that in some Clay Lands (where it is not extreme binding Clay) they have much success, and have made good progress in the discovery. I could heartily wish some ingenuous person would so far befriend the publick, as to give more full directions about Clay Land, then I can upon my own knowledge; not having the opportunity of so many trials upon that Land, as upon other Lands first mentioned.

the profit of Clover.

As for the profit that may, and usually is made by *Clover*, I am at a great stand, whether I had not better wholly omit it, and say nothing of it: for if I tell you what I have read, and heard from others, I shall forfeit my credit with some, and what I affirme will be taken to be impossible: if I tell you what I have seen, and the whole Country will subscribe to the truth of, yet it will be taken to be very impossible with many, especially those which have not seen it: and if I report the advantages to be less, it is a detraction; and though I should then speak the truth, yet it is not all the truth. I am resolved to speak within compass, and if I err, it shall be on the safer hand, and herein I shall be the sooner pardoned.

The first sort of Land it is dry, gravelly, and limed; supposing it to be in heart, it yeilds to Graze or Mow, at least Three pounds each Acre *per annum*.

The second sort was broomy or feary Land limed: this Land in *Clover* is (at least)

least) worth Four mark each Acre per annum.

The third and fourth sorts of Land is mixt Land, naturally dry, and Rye Land; which Clovered, is (at least) worth Forty shillings per Acre.

Many persons have offered to give me a particular account of the money they have raised out of several pieces of Clover, which amounts to more then I have mentioned: and I know the benefit in some parts will be very great, where Gras is much wanting; especially, in the midst of Summer, when all other Gras is burned up. So far as I can understand the nature of this Plant, it seems to be designed on purpose for those Countries where natural Gras is wanting, and for a supply where the Sun hath burnt up their grases in the midst of Summer: for as the Land in those parts is fittest for Clover (bearing little natural grases) so Clover is fittest for those Lands; which indeed, is the best improvement can be made of them. There is a Gentleman \* my neighbour, that hath a <sup>fair</sup> ~~fair~~ <sup>and</sup> high bout sixty Acres (and I Sheriff <sup>do</sup> ~~do~~ <sup>do</sup> know of several parcels) sowed with

*Clover*-seed, being very barren gravelly Land; which Land if laid down to bear natural Grass, is not worth above four shillings six pence the Acre at most, here with us; and I know there hath been made of it at least forty five shillings *per annum*, upon each Acre by *Clover*. As also, Mr. *Thomas Hill* a Grazier, can give you an account of the profit of it, whom you may see in most of the Fairs in *Worcester-shire*, *Stafford-shire*, or *Shrop-shire*. I sowed about sixteen Acres with Barley, and after my Barley I had about *Michaelmas* a great After-math, into which I turned by way of Tack about forty Hoggs, at six pence *per* the week; and for that time I had about four pound ten shillings for Tack of Swine, which I thought was pretty well for an After-math; and take my Land to be much bettered by the dung of so many Piggs. Had I let this Land lie to bear natural Grass, it would not have brought me five pounds in the two first years; and as to bear Corn, it would not any longer to any advantage, being worn out with liming and long tillage. This I mentioned in my Book last year, to which I could adde this years experience: but to give you the parti-

particulars of it were too long : in a word, it was answerable to my expectations, and such as you will scarce believe, except you saw it, or had had some experience of this Husbandry your self. If the After-math in the first quarter after the Barley is cut yeild such advantage, you may gues what the next years profit may be. I would not have spent so many words about the advantage of *Clover*, but that it's more then possible my Book may fall into the hands of some that either have not seen it growing, or have not had that opportunity of knowing the profit of it, as all men have here about us, if they will take any notice of their neighbours Lands.

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*When, how much, and how to sow*  
*Clover.*

**F**OR the time of sowing it, in my former Book I told you that the best season is from the 10th. of *March*, to the latter end of *April*; but I hold it best in *March*, because the seed may have time to root before the drought catch it. Since

I wrote my last Book I have made several trials, I have sowed some in every week in *August* and *September*, and I do intend to try a good quantity, to sow it in the middle or rather in the beginning of *August*, for I perceive that doth exceeding well which is then sowed: and I begin to think that after a little time, the Country will be much inclined to that season as the best. If any person please to make trial, I advise him to order his ground according to this direction, and I dare almost warrant it shall thrive. So soon as your Barley or your Pease is taken off your Land, plough it with a narrow round furrow, that so all the pelfe and weeds may be buried; then harrow your Land, and lay it as plain and as fine as may be, and pick off the stones; then sow the seed (without any corn in it or before it) according to the following directions. Keep your Land well inclosed, that it may not be trod upon by any cattle till about the middle of *April*; then Graze it if you will, or keep it a little longer and Mow it. I sowed last year about eight Acres without any Grain, or any thing else upon the ground with it, and it thrives very well; but it

was

was sowed in April, and I conceive if it had been sowed in August, it had been much better; and amongst others, one reason why I conceive sowing in August is best, is, because I find one great enemy to Clover is natural Grass: Now if the seed be sowed in August, it will have taken root and be able to bear out the winter; and when the spring cometh it will be so high and forwardly, that it will be able to cover all the ground, and shade and keep down that grass which else would be injurious to it.

For the quantity of seed I need say but little, for all men are now convinced of the error in sowing six or eight pound upon an Acre; and I cannot hear of any that sow less then twelve pound, some sow fourteen pound, and some sixteen pound: I have my self sowed sixteen pound upon an Acre: but for your directions herein, I shall onely give you the very words of my last Book. The quantity of seed that I do prescribe to sow one Acre, is twelve or thirteen pound: it's true, formerly they did not sow above six pound of seed upon an Acre, but I finde by practice, that no less then twelve pound must be sowed:

for when but six pound was used to be sowed, then the natural grass did presently abound, and the branches did grow into great stalks, whereby the *Clover* grafts did soon decay, and the grass was coarse; but now by sowing twelve pound upon an Acre, you do prevent the natural grass, which is a great enemy to the *Clover*; as also, sowing thick doth make the grass the finer, and by consequence sweeter, and it doth also by its thickness and shade, kill all Broom and Fearn, and other weeds; which a good husbandman knows are great advantages to the Land, in order to the next breaking up for Corn: therefore, I desire that all would sow twelve pound on each Acre.

As for the manner of sowing it, I do not by any means approve of the mixing it with Sand, or any thing else; I shall not trouble you with reasons against it, because it is now wholly laid aside: the Country is sensible of the great hazard and inconvenience of it: my direction therefore is, if you sow in *August*, let your ground be ploughed as aforesaid, and made as even, fine and plain, as one plowing and harrowing will well make it; then sow your

Seed

Seed thus: put about so much as will sow one Land into a bowl, or some such thing, holding it in your left hand, or under your left arm; and with your right hand sow it as you do Corn, taking it between your two forefingers and thumb; and according to your best skill divide your Seed, so as that every place may have its share: wherein you must observe that the wind be not too high, and so to order your Seed, that the wind do not drive it together in heaps. If you sow it after Barley, prepare your Land, and make it as fine as you can: and when your Barley is sowed and well harrowed, sow your *Clover* Seed either the same day, or two or three days after; then fine your Harrows with a Bush, so that they may not go above two inches in the ground; and if good part of the Bush hangs behind the Harrows, it will be much the better, and have sometimes sowed when the Barley hath been two inches above the ground, and onely rolled the Barley, and herein I have had good success; but I approve not this way, except in case of necessity: for if drie weather come immediately upon it, it will not be sufficiently covered. I finde by

by experience, that it is much better to sow *Clover* with Barley, when you lay down your Land, rather then with Oats; and if I mistake not, the *Clover* will be much the better: it will not be labour lost, if you take notice of the birds, lest they devour the Seed so soon as it is sown.

*Directions for mowing, making and using the Hay.*

**T**he best time to sow *Clover-grass*, is about the beginning of June, for the first cutting of it; and in August for the second cutting. In making your Hay, do not shake your swathes as you do other Hay, onely turn it with as much tenderness as may be until it is fit to cock, for the leaves of it are too apt to fall, which must be prevented; for such is the virtue of them, your labour will not be lost: and if it should happen to be an extream wet time, so that you cannot make your *Clover* Hay as it should; if you mix it in the Rick with a little Barley or Oaten-straw, it will

tend

tend much to the preservation of your Hay, and in the winter will be excellent fodder. If it so happen that you have a piece of ground that you can float with water in summer, about two or three days after you have taken off your *Clover-Hay*, let your water run quick over your Land, and you will have speedily a wonderful burthen of *Clover-Grass* upon the ground. A little rain upon our *Clover-Hay* while it is withering, doth it no hurt, but maketh it more tough; but too much droughe and heat when we cut our *Clover* maketh our Hay too brittle, short, and apt to crumble; and I finde also the roots are much dammified by cutting *Clover* in a hot time. Some think it is better to cut *Clover-Hay* then hose it; but that I leave to your convenience.

What Cattle are fittest to graze it with.

**C**lover-Grass is food for all sorts of Cattle, but you must have a special care when you first put Oxen or Nine into it

it : I have heard of some Oxen and Kine that have been put in well, and have been dead in four or five hours : but a little care doth prevent the danger. When you put them in, for the first day let them be in about a quarter of an hour, the second day half an hour, the third day an hour, the fourth day an hour and a half, the fift day about two hours, and the sixth day three hours, and the seventh day you may let them stay in without danger : you must also have a care that your Kine or Oxen drink not of two hours after they come out of the *Clover* : for this Grass is so sweet a feeding for them, that drinking immediately after it, they are in danger of swelling. It is excellent feeding for Oxen and Kine; and it is observed, that Kine do give more and better Milk in *Clover-Grass* than they do in any other; and the Butter and Cheeſe is much better then that which is raised upon ordinary Grass.

Horses you may put into it at any time without any danger, and it doth feed, and cure them of many diseases. Sheep may be put in without danger, and indeed it is a very expeditious way of fatting Sheep. *Clover-Grass* will be ready for them

them in the beginning of *March*, and you will finde them fat in ten weeks: some men have made good profit by this way of feeding them.

Swine you may put in at any time without danger, who feed and grow wonderfully in it. To those persons who want meat for their Swine, this food will be very acceptable: and as it is a certain, cheap and speedy way of feeding Swine; so it is observed, that Swine do very much improve the Land, their dung being an excellent manure. As for the Hay of *Clover* in the winter, we see that our Cattle will forsake our meadow-Hay for it, and it is with us accounted as good for a horse as ordinary Hay and Provender. I do not approve of grazing *Clover* in the winter, for I know it doth it much hurt; and cutting it in a very dry time is injurious to it.

To conclude this point of feeding. Reader, let me tell thee, if thou hast a good parcel of Land that is fit for *Clover*, and hast money to stock it as it ought to be, a better opportunity of increasing thy estate thy heart cannot desire. I know many men that have made great advantage by

*Clover*

*Clover*, yet have not made that profit by it, which they might have done, for want of a sufficient stock to put upon it; and some men that upon very good Farms could not keep so many Cattle as their tillage did, require (not having meadow-grounds), that can now keep with *Clover* many more, though they have much more of their ground in tillage, then they had before.

I might tell you how it feeds Geese and Turkeys; but if any of it grow near your houses, you will soon be sensible of it: and I am sure it will save much of that Corn, which is given to that sort of Poultry.

*The Authors readiness to give any man further satisfaction.*

**I**N my last, I told you that if any Gentleman or other person desire to be further satisfied in any thing relating to this Husbandry, I should be ready to contribute my best assistance in order thereunto; if they please to come to my house at

*Ashley*

Atley, in the County of Worcester, there I shall be ready to shew them what experiments I have made, and to give them such visible arguments of the truth of what I have printed, that may convince the most incredulous. This my offer I shall God willing make good; and in my absence, Mr. Robert Vicar my next Neighbour will be ready to perform what I have here promised.

I would have given you an account in this book of many more experiments and observations, but that it would too much enlarge this second Edition; and in that I designed this also, chiefly for Worcester-shire, Stafford-shire, Shrop-shire, and some parts of Hereford-shire; such quotations are the less necessary: for great part of the Lands in these Counties are so fit for this Husbandry, that the management of it is the less difficult; and men generally begin to be expert in it: yet such hath been the importunity of some, for my first Book (of which I have none left) that forceth me with this enlargement to reprint it, before I have performed what in it I promised, viz. A second part of the discourse of Clover, and of other Lands that are fit for it; the

the delay of which I hope will be recompensed by those trials that are now on foot upon such Lands: for if there were none of those four sorts of Land before mentioned in England, I should yet make no doubt of raising a very great profit by *Clover* upon many sorts of Clay, or clayish Land; and this I hope in a short time to make appear, though this Land requires somewhat more of art and patience, and may in our first essayes give us more discouragements then those Lands that are every way fitted for this husbandry. But my present business is to give my Countrymen a remedy for his Gravelly, Dry, Sandy, or Rie Land which is worn out with tillage and liming: I know it is a common disease in these parts where lime is cheap, and the common cure is as bad as the disease it self. But *Clover* you will finde to be a certain, speedy, profitable cure for such Lands, for it yeelds you a great advantage in the interim, that is, for three or four years, and in the fifth year after is as fit for Corn as though it had lain in Grass twenty years. And as *Clover* is fittest for Land that is thus become useles, and almost incapable of any other Husbandry with profit,

fit, so this Land is fittest for *Clover*; and that which renders it unprofitable to us, viz. that it is unapt to natural Grass the two first years, doth render it most profitable to us in *Clover*. And as lime by its speedy working downward, doth soon get through the uppermost part of the earth (which longer retaineth our other soyle) so the *Clover* doth shun its root straight downward and deep in the earth; whereby it partaketh of that vertue, which otherwise would be lost, being got without the reach of other roots: and this may be one reason, why Land that hath been limed beareth much more *Clover*, then the same Land, when it hath not had lime upon it: besides, the lime doth much mellow and open our Land, whereby the *Clover* hath the better advantage of taking root.

I intended here to add a few Letters about this Husbandry; but because they are long, I print only this ensuing from an ingenious Gentleman.

D<sup>r</sup> Sir

S. I. R,

Since we have had such convincing experience, and have tasted the profit of Clover-Grafs; we now wonder, that so great an improvement was not sooner discovered, and justly impute it to our many miscarriages in our first management of it. It was no small encouragement to us, when we heard and saw you had better success than we at first had; especially when we saw you so ready to communicate your experience for the publick good: to comply therefore with your desires and my own inclination to promote improvements, I have sent you some remarks of mine about this Husbandry of Clover-Grafs, amongst many more, (and perhaps more considerable) which might be added.

I have observed the outlandish Seed to bring somewhat the broader leaf, and of a deeper green; but I know not whether it be constantly so, nor whether it be better, if it be.

I can assure you from experience, that to steep the Seed (which to other grain is thought helpful) is hurtful; for

much

"much of the Seed will swell and break,  
 "and that in short time. Drie grounds  
 "and light are conceived most proper for  
 "this Seed; for they are soon and easily  
 "made mellow, otherwise the *Clover*  
 "would not take root to any purpose:  
 "but it's past doubt with me, that if  
 "strong Land and marley ground could  
 "be made fine enough (as they use to  
 "speak) that is, small, it would bring the  
 "best and most durable *Clover*; for we  
 "see it naturally growing on such Land:  
 "and for the preparing such Land for this  
 "end, I shall adventure to offer some-  
 "thing before I conclude. Trial would  
 "also be made in boggie grounds, for  
 "such Land once drained is exceeding  
 "light; so that if excess of moisture rot  
 "not the *Clover*, it must needs grow very  
 "swiftly: besides, this succulent and swift  
 "growing Grafts may possibly prove a  
 "secret kind of draining to the Land: and  
 "I do the rather incourage to this trial,  
 "because I have this year in a kind of  
 "curiosity sowed Turnips on such Land  
 "with good increase, and (which may  
 "be thought strange) not any of them

“rotted, though there was no drain to  
“the ground.

“The usual time of sowing is with Bar-  
“ley or Oats; which if late sowed, in-  
“dangers the Seed by drought: I there-  
“fore for trial sowed several A-  
“cres early with pease, which grows  
“well.

“The usual way of covering it when  
“sown, is with a bush of thorns, which  
“yet will bury some, and leave more a-  
“bove ground to the birds: to prevent  
“both inconveniences, I having first  
“sowed the Seed, caused lime newly slack-  
“ed to be thinly sowed upon it, and the  
“Clover grows well; and probably the  
“lime is a further advantage then the first  
“preservation.

“To fill the ground full of Seed is now  
“agreed the best way, though perhaps the  
“bottome of the reason is scarce yet  
“thought on: that the keeping the earth  
“moist by its shade doth much good is  
“certain, and that the keeping out other  
“Grass doth more good, is as certain;  
“but how it keeps out other Grass is the  
“question, to which I cannot think it a  
“sufficient answer, to say it doth it by  
“covering

" covering the surface of the earth, but  
 " believe the cause is a little more remote  
 " from common view, viz. that the  
 " greater number of Roots there are shot  
 " down into the earth, the more do  
 " they both dispose the earth by a subtle  
 " kind of ferment or motion for their pro-  
 " per nourishment, and also the more  
 " strongly draw away that nourishment  
 " when prepared, whereby other Grass is  
 " prevented. We see things of long and  
 " spreading roots do much mellow Land  
 " below the surface, especially, if they  
 " be many together; for a few may be over-  
 " mastered by the hardness of the parts of  
 " the earth. Coppice-woods thrive well,  
 " and the thicker the more thriving, in  
 " such grounds where single bushes would  
 " not thrive at all; which also takes away  
 " the objection of such as may suppose the  
 " ground will scarce nourish so many.  
 " Perhaps you may judge these kind of  
 " reasons too fanciful; but I purpose to  
 " indulge my own conceipt so far, as to  
 " sow twenty pound weight upon an Acre,  
 " this next year.

" Sowing it in rows, and hoing it once or  
 " twice in a summer, would make it prosper

“incredibly ; but that the ordinary Husbandman will never undergo the trouble of, till some more expeditious instrument then the common Hoe, is found out, which to an ingenious man would be a work of no great difficulty.

“The Spring is the common season of sowing, which because it ordinarily succeeds, must not be found fault with ; but though that be a good time, I do not think it's the best ; for the Autumn (besides that it is seldom or never accompanied with drought) gives the greatest advantage of mellowing the Land, by ploughing it immediate'y after the grain is off ; especially, if such preceding crop were Gray-pease, Buck-wheat, some broad-leaved Plant ; for such do generally most conduce to mellow and meliorate Land : And this is the way I would offer for bringing stiff Lands in order for *Clover* : And I wish some ingenious man would sow some (if but a little for trial sake) with his winter Corn, for I dare assure him, if no extream frost do suddenly catch it, he shall finde it the best time. And here I think it proper

" to propose the sowing of such Lands  
 " with *Clover*, as lie in common Fields;  
 " and such a great part of our Lands in  
 " England are, by reason whereof Hay and  
 " pasture-grounds are wanting in many  
 " places; and for remedy, they are fain  
 " to sow a great part of their Land with  
 " horse-meat, and that at a great charge;  
 " which the Team devouring next Winter,  
 " and the Family most or all the bread-  
 " Corn, the poor Farmer can hardly pay  
 " his rent, and is always kept necessitous.  
 " I think truly that for such Lands *Clover*  
 " is the greatest, if not only improvement:  
 " for by sowing *Clover* either with or  
 " without his winter Corn, the year after  
 " the fallow, he shall that year not onely  
 " have excellent fodder far beyond what  
 " ordinarily comes with Barley or Oates;  
 " but also the *Clover* will have gotten so  
 " good rooting, that the next winters  
 " grazing shall not destroy so much, as is  
 " doth usually that which is sown in spring;  
 " so that without further charge, he shall  
 " have a second years profit to be employ-  
 " ed either for Hay or grazing, as his oc-  
 " casions best serve. It's easie here to  
 " foresee the objection against this course,

" viz. that so soon as the Corn is out of  
 " the field, the *Clover* is exposed to all  
 " the neighbourhood; and it's as easily an-  
 " swered, that though that be true, yet 1.  
 " You have the Summers profit, 2. Your  
 " Land by such grazing shall be hugely im-  
 " proved, even to recompence you suffici-  
 " ently for loss of your *Clover*, so that a-  
 " gainst your next tillage after the next fal-  
 " low you shall need little or no Soyl.

" Having thus considered the best ways  
 " and time for sowing *Clover*, it will be  
 " now fit to look to the use of it: Cut-  
 " ting and giving in racks green is a known  
 " good way, and raiseth much soyle; to  
 " make it well into Hay, requires a long  
 " and dry season, yet not vehement hot,  
 " for that scorchethe the leaves, causing  
 " them to fall off, as much rain washeth  
 " out much of its sweetness; but by a  
 " gentle rain (or rather dew) they are  
 " preserved for the same reason, also it  
 " should not be unnecessarily tossed. A  
 " knowing Husbandman told me it was  
 " the best way to rake it into large rowes  
 " rather then make it into Cocks, and so  
 " let it lye in a sort open, and in the  
 " middle of the day open it a little more,  
 and

" and after all is done, it will be better  
 " put it into a Rick then into a Barn,  
 " and into an open then a close Barn.  
 " Note also, that the sooner it's spent the  
 " better, and not keep it as sometimes  
 " other Hay is kept till two years old; for  
 " the stalks of it being hollow and spungy,  
 " it cannot lie so close as other Hay, (nor  
 " is it convenient it should, except it be  
 " very well made) whereby the finer parts  
 " do exhale and fly away.

" To the continuance of *Clover*, grazing  
 " is an enemy; but especially, in the hot-  
 " test and coldest seasons, and most of  
 " all the first year: doubtless in other pa-  
 " stures grazing killeth much, but the  
 " ground naturally sends forth more, so  
 " that we see not the defect: we see un-  
 " seasonable and immoderate cutting or  
 " biting (for as to the effect it's all one)  
 " of the strongest plants destroys them, not  
 " onely such as are young and tender  
 " (though these soonest) but even such as  
 " are in their greatest vigor: if any man  
 " then would preserve his *Clover* wholly  
 " from biting, (and as much from tread-  
 " ing as he could) I am confident he  
 " should finde it indure much beyond his

ex-

expectation. And here let me acquaint  
 you, that I once heard of a way to perpe-  
 tuate Clover, which though it be not ve-  
 ry likely for that purpose, yet being  
 otherwaies useful, I here give it you.  
 The *Clover*; declining, let one Crop  
 grow to a good ripenes; which being  
 cut and made into Hay, let it be set  
 up in a Rick in the same ground: the  
 following winter Fother Cattel with it  
 all the ground over, and the Seed com-  
 ing thence (as the Relator supposed)  
 will new stock the ground as at first.  
 Now this I say, that though from hence  
 no fresh increase is to be expected, as  
 from the first orderly sowing upon me-  
 low Land, yet the Seed so scattered up-  
 on the Land will grow, though it will be  
 small, and so make the pasture thicker  
 and better then otherwise it would have  
 been: for I once scattered some seed upon  
 the green turfe, and it grew, but was  
 small: besides, the Fothering will much  
 enrich the Land.

As for the common objection, that  
 it impoverisheth the Land, I say, first,  
 the objection lies far stronger against til-  
 lage, which is a far greater and more of-  
 ten

" ten repeated charge. But next, I take the  
 " truth of the matter to lie here, that such  
 " as *Clover* very poor Land (as is most in  
 " custome) do finde their Land to come  
 " but poorly with grafs, after the *Clover*  
 " spent; and I know not why in reason  
 " they should expect it otherwise; for so  
 " it would have been, or worse, if the  
 " *Clover* had not been there. If now they  
 " will either restore it its own again, that  
 " is, lay on the soyl that hath been raised  
 " from the *Clover*, or break it up for til-  
 " lage, they shall finde no cause to com-  
 " plain that their Land is impove-  
 " rished.

" Thus Sir, have I given you such obser-  
 " vations about this matter, as I thought  
 " might tend to advance the Husbandry;  
 " which I wish, as that which will be of  
 " publick advantage.

December the

3d. 1662.

Yours J. B.

*Where the Seed that is good and new  
may be bad.*

And whereas I found the Country in these parts frequently disappointed in their expectations, through the badness of the Seed; I did for the last year provide a considerable quantity, of such Seed as I knew to be right good, and new; of which parcel I cannot hear of one pound that failed of coming up, though the last year we had not such seasonable weather for it, as sometimes we have had, and may hereafter expect: and in regard of some other imployment which I have undertaken, effectual care is taken by other persons for the future, to furnish these Cities, Towns, and places hereafter mentioned, with such Seed as is warranted to be good: and if the Husbandman follow the directions I have given, he hath not the least cause to doubt of success (by Gods blessing upon his indeavours) but may assure himself of that

that or more advantage then here I have propounded.

As for the price of the Seed, the last year it was sold for seven pence the pound, but I hope this year it will be sold cheaper. I have no instructions to set any certain price upon it, because the persons that undertake it, are resolved to sell it at the lowest price that may be, and to that end have taken order for a great quantity, by which means they themselves having it at a cheaper rate, will be able to sell it so much the cheaper in the Country. As for the persons who are by these undertakers appointed to sell this Seed, publick notice will be given by Printed papers, who they are in each of the places following, and in some other places herein not mentioned.

Worcester

(46)

Worcester,	Mr. Nicholas Baker
Ashley,	Mr. Robert Viccaris
Beaudley	Tenbury
Kedminster	Rosse
Bromsgrove	Dean
Stourbridge	Newent
Kinuar	Sutton-cofield
At Ombersley	Warrall
Dudley	Wolverhampton
Tewkesbury	Brimingham
Tamworth	Hailes-owen
Liechfield	Sibfarnall
Newport	Wellington
Brewsbury	Wenlock
Bridgnorrib	Clibbery
Ludlow	

F I N I S.

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